DUAL EXHAUST PIPE JOINT

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Inventor:

IWATA MINORU

Applicant:

TOYOTA MOTOR CORP

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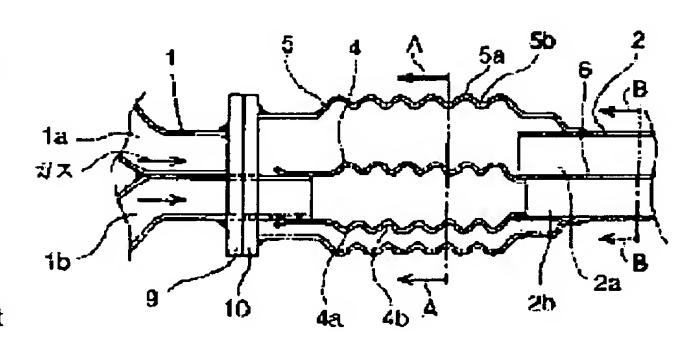
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Abstract of **JP11257070**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent communicating leakage of exhaust gas and absorb thermal expansion of the exhaust pipe from the exhaust gas.

SOLUTION: The joint consists of: an outer bellows pipe 5 having mountainous portions 5a and valley portions 5b which connects an upstream exhaust pipe 1 in which the inner portion is divided into a first upstream exhaust passage 1a and a second upstream exhaust passage 1b with a downstream exhaust pipe 2 in which the inner portion is divided into a first downstream exhaust passage 2a and a second downstream exhaust passage 2b; and an inner bellows pipe 4 located inside the outer bellows pipe 5, having extruding portions 4a and inverted portions 4b which connects one end of the first upstream exhaust passage 1a and the second upstream exhaust passage 1b of the inner portion of the upstream exhaust pipe 1 with one end of the first downstream exhaust passage 2a and second downstream passage 2b of the inner portion of the downstream exhaust pipe 2.



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(71)出願人 000003207

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トヨタ自動車株式会社 愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地

(72)発明者 岩田 実

愛知県豊田市トヨタ町1番地 トヨタ自動

車株式会社内

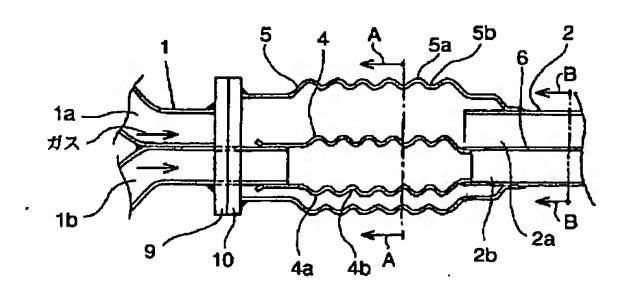
(74)代理人 弁理士 田渕 経雄

(54) 【発明の名称】 デュアル排気管用ジョイント

(57)【要約】

【課題】 排気ガスの連通洩れを防止し、かつ排気ガス による排気管の熱膨張を吸収することができるデュアル 排気管用ジョイントの提供。

【解決手段】 第1の上流排気通路1aと第2の上流排 気通路1bに内部が分かれている上流排気管1と、第1 の下流排気通路2aと第2の下流排気通路2bに内部が 分かれている下流排気管2を接続する、山部5aと谷部 5 b とを備える蛇腹状の外ベローズ管5と、外ベローズ 管5の内側に配置され、上流排気管1の内部の第1の上 流排気通路1 a と第2の上流排気通路1 b の一方と、下 流排気管2の内部の第1の下流排気通路2aと第2の下 流排気通路2bの一方とを接続する、山部4aと谷部4 bとを備える蛇腹状の内ベローズ管4と、からなるデュ アル排気管用ジョイント。



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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 第1の上流排気通路と第2の上流排気通路に内部が分かれている上流排気管と、第1の下流排気 通路と第2の下流排気通路に内部が分かれている下流排 気管を接続する、山部と谷部とを備える蛇腹状の外ベローズ管と、

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該外ベローズ管の内側に配置され、前記上流排気管の内部の第1の上流排気通路と第2の上流排気通路の一方と、前記下流排気管の内部の第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流排気通路の一方とを接続する、山部と谷部とを備 10える蛇腹状の内ベローズ管と、からなるデュアル排気管用ジョイント。

【請求項2】 前記内ベローズ管は前記外ベローズ管に対して平行に配置されている、請求項1記載のデュアル排気管用ジョイント。

【請求項3】 前記内ベローズ管は前記外ベローズ管に対して交わる方向に配置されている、請求項1記載のデュアル排気管用ジョイント。

【請求項4】 前記外ベローズ管の蛇腹がらせん状に形成され、

前記内ベローズ管の蛇腹がらせん状に形成され、

外ベローズ管の軸中心に直交する線に対して傾斜した線上に外ベローズ管の蛇腹の山部と内ベローズ管の蛇腹の 谷部が位置する、請求項2記載のデュアル排気管用ジョイント。

【請求項5】 前記内ベローズ管の外ベローズ管の中心 側寄りが中心側でない部分に対して厚肉とされている、 請求項2記載のデュアル排気管用ジョイント。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、デュアル排気管用 ジョイントに関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】エンジンの各シリンダから順に排出され る排気ガスは、1つの通路内に排出されると排気脈動干 渉が生じて排出されにくくなるので、2通路に分けられ た、断面θ状のθ型排気管(デュアル排気管)内に排気 脈動干渉を生じないように排出される。そのため、エン ジン出力の低下を招くことが防止される(デュアル効 果)。θ型排気管とθ型排気管が接続される場合、従来 40 たとえば、トヨタ技術公開集(発行番号6386、発行 日1996年10月31日)に開示されているように、 あるいは図9に示すように、上流側θ型排気管20の中 間壁21の下流側端をY字状にし、下流側 θ型排気管3 0の中間壁31をY字状部分に挿入することが開示され ている。上流側 θ型排気管 20の中間壁 21のY字状の 下流端と下流側の型排気管30の中間壁31の間には隙 間Sがあり、この隙間Sによって熱膨張などの中間壁2 1、31の動きを吸収できる。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかし、従来の構造では隙間Sを通じて排気ガスの連通洩れが生じるおそれがある。それにより、たとえば、下流側の型排気管30の一方の通路30a内へ上流側の型排気管20内の両方の通路20a、20bから排出された排気ガスが入り、デュアル効果が損なわれることになる。本発明の第1の目的は、エンジンから排気系への振動伝達遮断機能を有する、いわゆる排気管用ジョイントにおいて、排気ガスの連通洩れを防止し、かつ排気ガスによる排気管の熱膨張を吸収することができるデュアル排気管用ジョイントを提供することにある。本発明の第2の目的は、上記第1の目的に加え、内ベローズ管の耐熱の信頼性が向上した排気管用ジョイントを提供することにある。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成する本発明はつぎの通りである。

- (1) 第1の上流排気通路と第2の上流排気通路に内部が分かれている上流排気管と、第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流排気通路に内部が分かれている下流排気管を20 接続する、山部と谷部とを備える蛇腹状の外ベローズ管と、該外ベローズ管の内側に配置され、前記上流排気管の内部の第1の上流排気通路と第2の上流排気通路の一方と、前記下流排気管の内部の第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流排気通路の一方とを接続する、山部と谷部とを備える蛇腹状の内ベローズ管と、からなるデュアル排気管用ジョイント。
 - (2) 前記内ベローズ管は前記外ベローズ管に対して 平行に配置されている、(1)記載のデュアル排気管用 ジョイント。
- 30 (3) 前記内ベローズ管は前記外ベローズ管に対して 交わる方向に配置されている、(1)記載のデュアル排 気管用ジョイント。
 - (4) 前記外ベローズ管の蛇腹がらせん状に形成され、前記内ベローズ管の蛇腹がらせん状に形成され、外ベローズ管の軸中心に直交する線に対して傾斜した線上に外ベローズ管の蛇腹の山部と内ベローズ管の蛇腹の谷部が位置する、(2)記載のデュアル排気管用ジョイント。
 - (5) 前記内ベローズ管の、外ベローズ管の中心側寄 りが中心側でない部分に対して厚肉とされている(2) 記載のデュアル排気管用ジョイント。

【0005】(1)~(5)のデュアル排気管用ジョイントでは、外ベローズ管が上流排気管と下流排気管を接続し、外ベローズ管の内側に配置された内ベローズ管が上流排気管内の第1の上流排気通路と第2の上流排気通路の一方と、下流排気管内の第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流排気通路の一方を接続しているので、上流排気管内の第1の上流排気通路と第2の下流排気通路の他方から流れ出る排気ガスは内ベローズ管と外ベローズ管の間を通り下流排気管内の第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流



排気通路の他方のみに入り他の通路内に入ることがな く、上流排気管内の第1の上流排気通路と第2の上流排 気通路の一方から流れ出る排気ガスは内ベローズ管内を 通り下流排気管内の第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流排 気通路の一方のみに入り他の通路内に入ることがなく、 排気の連通洩れが生じることがない。また、蛇腹状の外 ベローズ管と内ベローズ管によって上流排気管と下流排 気管の熱膨張を吸収できる。(3)のデュアル排気管用 ジョイントでは、上流排気管内の第1の上流排気通路と 第2の上流排気通路の一方と下流排気管内の第1の下流 10 排気通路と第2の下流排気通路の一方とを接続する内べ ローズ管が外ベローズ管に対して交わる方向に配置され るので、上流排気管内の第1の上流排気通路と第2の上 流排気通路の他方から出て下流排気管内の第1の下流排 気通路と第2の下流排気通路の他方に向かう排気ガスは 外ベローズ管と内ローズ管の間を内ベローズ管の周囲に 回り込みながら流れる。そのため、内ベローズ管の特定 部分が排気ガスに多くさらされることによる、特定部分 の温度上昇が抑制され、内ベローズ管の耐熱の信頼性が 向上する。(4)のデュアル排気管用ジョイントでは、 外ベローズ管と外ベローズ管に対して平行に配置された 内ベローズ管の蛇腹がらせん状とされ、外ベローズ管の 軸中心に直交する線に対して傾斜した線状に外ベローズ 管の山部と内ベローズ管の蛇腹の谷部が位置しているの で、外ベローズ管と内ベローズ管の間を流れる排気ガス はらせんを描いて流れやすくなり、内ベローズ管の外側 全体に回り込みやすくなる。そのため、内ベローズ管の 特定部分が排気ガスに多くさらされることによる、特定 部分の温度上昇が抑制され、内ベローズ管の耐熱の信頼 性が向上する。(5)のデュアル排気管用ジョイントで 30 は、外ベローズ管に対して平行に配置された内ベローズ 管の外ベローズ管の中心側寄りは中心側でない部分より 排気ガスに多くさらされるが、中心側でない部分に対し て厚肉とされているので耐熱の信頼性が向上されてい る。

[0006]

【発明の実施の形態】図1は全実施例に共通する排気管の概略を示しており、図2~図4は本発明の第1実施例を示しており、図5は本発明の第2実施例を示しており、図 5、図7は本発明の第3実施例を示しており、図 40 8は本発明の第4実施例を示している。本発明の全実施例にわたって共通する構造を持つ部分には、全実施例にわたって可じ符号を付してある。

【0007】本発明の全実施例に共通するデュアル排気管用ジョイントを、図1~図4を参照して、説明する。本発明の全実施例では、図1、図2に示すように、下流端部が断面 0 状の 0 型排気管で、第1の上流排気通路1aと第2の上流排気通路1b(以下、上流排気通路1a、1b)の2通路に内部が分割されているエキゾーストマニホールド1(上流排気管)と、内部中央に中間壁 50

6が設けられた断面 θ 状の θ 型排気管で、第1の下流排 気通路2aと第2の下流排気通路2b(以下、下流排気 通路2a、2b)の2通路に内部が分割されている θ 型 フロントパイプ(下流排気管)2(図4)との間に、デ ュアル (θ型) 排気管用ジョイント3が用いられる場合 を例にとっている。デュアル排気管用ジョイント3はほ かの部分にも用いることができ、たとえばθ型フロント パイプ同士の接続に用いることができる。図1では、エ キゾーストマニホールドは上流端が、4気筒エンジンに 取り付けられる場合を示しているが、4気筒以外の多気 筒エンジンに適用してもよい。たとえば、〇一〇の順に 並んでいる4気筒において、エンジンの点火順序が気筒 番号の、③、④、②の順であり、気筒の、②、③、④に ブランチ1A、1B、1C、1Dが接続されている場合 は、エキゾーストマニホールド1の下流端部でブランチ 1Aと1Dが、1Bと1Cが連通して2通路となる。

【0008】本発明の全実施例に共通するデュアル排気管用ジョイント3は、外ベローズ管5と外ベローズ管5 の内部に配置された内ベローズ管4とを有し、2重管構造となっている。

【0009】外ベローズ管5は、半径方向外側に突出した山部5 a と、山部5 a と山部5 a との間の谷部5 b とを備え、エキゾーストマニホールド1の下流端部と θ型フロントパイプ2とを接続する。断面形状は楕円、円など任意形状でよく、搭載性、加工性などを考慮して決められる。

【0010】外ベローズ管5とエキゾーストマニホールド1とは、たとえば、外ベローズ管5の上流側端に溶接接合された第2の組み付けフランジ10と、エキゾーストマニホールド1の下流端部に溶接接合された第1の組み付けフランジ9とがボルト結合され、接続される。外ベローズ管5とエキゾーストマニホールド1とが接続されているとき、エキゾーストマニホールド1内の上流排気通路1a、1bの一方は第2の組み付けフランジ10内を貫通し、外ベロース管5内まで延びている。

【0011】外ベローズ管 $5 \ge \theta$ 型フロントパイプ $2 \ge 0$ は、たとえば、外ベローズ管5の下流側に θ 型フロントパイプ2が挿入され、 θ 型フロントパイプ2の外周面に外ベローズ管5の下端が溶接接合され、接続される。

【0012】内ベローズ管4は、図3に示すように、外ベローズ管5の内側に配置される。半径方向外側に突出した山部4aと、山部4aと山部4aとの間の谷部4bとを備え、エキゾーストマニホールド1内の上流排気通路1a、1bの一方と、6型フロントパイプ2内の下流排気通路2a、2bの一方とを接続する。断面形状は楕円、円など任意形状でよく、搭載性、加工性などを考慮して決められる。

【0013】内ベローズ管4と上流排気通路1a、1bの一方とは、たとえば、外ベローズ管5内まで延びている上流排気通路1a、1bの一方が内ベローズ管4に嵌

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合され、接続される。なお、内ベローズ管4の上流端は 第2の組み付けフランジ10に接合されてもよい。

【0014】内ベローズ管4と下流排気通路2a、2bの一方とは、たとえば、6型フロントバイプ2内の下流排気通路2a、2bの一方に内ベローズ管4が挿入され、内ベローズ管4の下流側外周面に6型フロントバイプ2内の下流排気通路2a、2bの一方の入口端が溶接接合され、接続される。

【0015】上記構造の作用を説明する。本発明実施例 では、エキゾーストマニホールド1とθ型フロントパイ 10 ブ2との間にデュアル排気管用ジョイント3が配置さ れ、エキゾーストマニホールド1とθ型フロントパイプ 2とが外ベローズ管5によって接続され、エキゾースト マニホールド1内の上流排気通路1a、1bの一方と θ 型フロントパイプ2内の下流排気通路2a、2bの一方 とが内ベローズ管4によって接続されているので、上流 排気通路la、lbの他方から出る排気ガスは外ベロー ズ管5と内ベローズ管4の間(内ベローズ管4の径方向 外側でかつ外ベローズ管5の径方向内側)を流れ、下流 排気通路2a、2bの他方にのみ入る。エキゾーストマ 20 ニホールド1内の上流排気通路1a、1bの一方から出 る排気ガスは内ベローズ管4内を流れ、下流排気通路2 a、2bの一方にのみ入る。したがって、上流排気通路 1a、1bの他方から出る排気ガスが下流排気通路2 a、2bの一方に入ったり、上流排気通路1a、1bの 一方から出る排気ガスが下流排気通路2a、2bの他方 に入るなどの連通洩れは生じなく、排気脈動干渉が生じ ることを防ぐ。そのため、エンジン出力の低下が生じな い。また、外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4は蛇腹状で あり、排気ガスの熱によるエキゾーストマニホールド1 **やθ型フロントパイプ2の熱膨張を吸収できる。**

【0016】つぎに、本発明の各実施例に特有な部分を説明する。本発明の第1実施例では、図2に示すように、内ベローズ管4によって接続される上流排気通路1 bと下流排気通路2 bは間隔を隔てて対向した位置にあり、内ベローズ管4は外ベローズ管5に対して平行に配置されている。上記構造の作用については、上流排気通路1 aから流れ出た排気ガスは外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4との間のみを流れ下流排気通路2 aに入る。上流排気通路1 bから流れ出た排気ガスは内ベローズ管4 40 内のみを流れ下流排気通路2 bに入る。

【0017】本発明の第2実施例では、図5に示すように、内ベローズ管4によって、下側の上流排気通路1bと上流排気通路1bと対向しない位置にある上側の下流排気通路2aとが接続され、内ベローズ管4は外ベローズ管5に対して交わる方向に配置されている。上記構造の作用については、上流排気通路1aから出る排気ガスは外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4の間を下流排気通路2bに向かって、内ベローズ管4の周囲を回り込むようにして流れる。第1実施例の場合、外ベローズ管5と内

ベローズ管4の間を流れる排気ガスと内ベローズ管4内を流れる排気ガスにより、内ベローズ管4の外ベローズ管5の中心側寄りの温度が他の部分より上昇しやすいが、本発明の第2実施例では排気ガスが内ベローズ管4の周囲に回り込んで流れるので、内ベローズ管の温度上昇の偏りが抑制され、内ベローズ管4の耐熱の信頼性が向上する。

【0018】本発明の第3実施例では、第1実施例に示すように、外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4は平行に配置され、さらに図6に示すように、外ベローズ管5の蛇腹と内ベローズ管4の蛇腹がらせん状に形成され、外ベローズ管5の軸中心に直交する線に対して所定の角度で傾斜した複数の線L上に外ベローズ管5の蛇腹の山部5aと内ベローズ管4の蛇腹の谷部4bが位置している。上記構造の作用については、外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4によって形成されるらせん溝に沿って流れるガス流成分が生じるので(図7参照)外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4の間を流れる排気ガスが内ベローズ管4の周囲に回り込みやすくなる。そのため、内ベローズ管4の間2との偏りが抑制され、内ベローズ管4の耐熱の信頼性は向上する。

【0019】本発明の第4実施例では、第1実施例に示すように、内ベローズ管4は外ベローズ管5に対して平行に配置され、さらに図8に示すように、内ベローズ管4の外ベローズ管5の中心側寄りが中心側でない部分に対して厚肉とされている。上記構造の作用については、外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4とが平行に配置され、上流排気通路1aから出る排気ガスは外ベローズ管5と内ベローズ管4の間を下流排気通路2aに向かって流れる。そのため、内ベローズ管の外ベローズ管の中心側寄りは中心側寄りでない部分に比べて排気ガスに多くさらされる。しかし、内ベローズ管4の外ベローズ管5の中心側寄りは中心側でない部分に対して厚肉とされているので、内ベローズ管4の耐熱の信頼性が向上する。

[0020]

【発明の効果】請求項1~請求項5のデュアル排気管のジョイント構造によれば、上流排気管の第1の上流排気 通路と第2の上流排気通路の他方から流れ出る排気ガスは外ベローズ管と内ベローズ管の間を通り下流排気管の第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流排気通路の他方に達し、上流排気管の第1の上流排気通路と第2の排気通路の他方から流れ出る排気ガスは内ベローズ管内を通り下流排気管の第1の下流排気通路と第2の下流排気通路の他方に達するので、連通洩れが生じることがない。また、外ベローズ管と内ベローズ管が蛇腹状であるので、上流排気管と下流排気管の熱膨張を吸収できる。請求項3のデュアル排気管のジョイント構造によれば、内ベローズ管は外ベローズ管に対して交わる方向に配置されているので、内ベローズ管の周囲に排気ガスが回り込みやすくなり、内ベローズ管の温度上昇の偏りを抑えること

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ができ、内ベローズ管の耐熱の信頼性が向上する。請求 項4のデュアル排気管のジョイント構造によれば、外べ ローズ管と内ベローズ管によって形成されるらせん溝に 沿って排気ガスが流れるので、内ベローズ管の周囲に排 気ガスが回り込みやすくなり、内ベローズ管の温度上昇 の偏りを抑えることができ、内ベローズ管の耐熱の信頼 性が向上する。請求項5のデュアル排気管のジョイント 構造によれば、内ベローズ管の中央寄り側が厚肉とされ ているので、内ベローズ管の耐熱の信頼性が向上する。 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】全実施例に共通する排気管全体の概略図であ る。

【図2】本発明の第1実施例のデュアル排気管用ジョイ ントの断面図である。

【図3】図2のA-A線断面図である。

【図4】図2のB-B線断面図である。

【図5】本発明の第2実施例のデュアル排気管用ジョイ ントの断面図である。

*【図6】本発明の第3実施例のデュアル排気管用ジョイ ントの断面図である。

【図7】図6のC-C線断面図である。

【図8】本発明の第4実施例のデュアル排気管用ジョイ ントの断面図である。

【図9】従来のデュアル排気管の接続部分の断面図であ る。

【符号の説明】

1 エキーゾーストマニホールド(上流排気管)

10 la 第1の上流排気通路

1 b 第2の上流排気通路

2 θ 型フロントパイプ(下流排気管)

2 a 第1の下流排気通路

2 b 第2の下流排気通路

3 デュアル排気管用ジョイント

4 内ベローズ管

5 外ベローズ管

【図3】 【図8】 【図2】 【図1】 0型排気管 10 2b 【図7】 【図4】 【図5】 10 【図9】 【図6】 20a 20b

*



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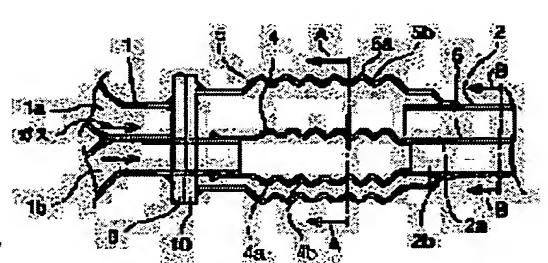
(72)Inventor: IWATA MINORU

(54) DUAL EXHAUST PIPE JOINT

(57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To prevent communicating leakage of exhaust gas and absorb thermal expansion of the exhaust pipe from the exhaust gas.

SOLUTION: The joint consists of: an outer bellows pipe 5 having mountainous portions 5a and valley portions 5b which connects an upstream exhaust pipe 1 in which the inner portion is divided into a first upstream exhaust passage 1a and a second upstream exhaust passage 1b with a downstream exhaust pipe 2 in which the inner portion is divided into a first downstream exhaust passage 2a and a second downstream exhaust passage 2b; and an inner bellows pipe 4 located inside the outer bellows pipe 5, having extruding portions 4a and inverted portions 4b which connects one end of the first upstream exhaust passage 1a and the second upstream exhaust passage 1b of the inner portion of the upstream exhaust pipe 1 with one end of the first downstream exhaust passage 2a and second downstream passage 2b of the inner portion of the downstream exhaust pipe 2.



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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The upper exhaust pipe with which the interior is divided into the 1st upper flueway and the 2nd upper flueway, Bellows tubing outside the shape of bellows equipped with Yamabe and a trough which connects the down-stream exhaust pipe with which the interior is divided into the 1st down-stream flueway and the 2nd down-stream flueway, It is arranged inside bellows tubing outside this. One side of the 1st upper flueway inside said upper exhaust pipe, and the 2nd upper flueway, inner bellows tubing of the shape of bellows equipped with Yamabe and a trough which connects one side of the 1st down-stream flueway inside said down-stream exhaust pipe, and the 2nd down-stream flueway — since — the becoming joint for dual exhaust pipes.

[Claim 2] Said inner bellows tubing is joint for dual exhaust pipes according to claim 1 arranged in parallel to said outside bellows tubing.

[Claim 3] Said inner bellows tubing is joint for dual exhaust pipes according to claim 1 arranged in the direction at which it crosses to said outside bellows tubing.

[Claim 4] Joint for dual exhaust pipes according to claim 2 with which the bellows of said outside bellows tubing is formed spirally, the bellows of said inner bellows tubing is spirally formed, and Yamabe of the bellows of outside bellows tubing and the trough of the bellows of inner bellows tubing are located on the line which inclined to the line which intersects perpendicularly with the shaft center of outside bellows tubing.

[Claim 5] Joint for dual exhaust pipes according to claim 2 with which core side approach of bellows tubing is made heavy-gage to the part which is not a core side outside said inner bellows tubing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the joint for dual exhaust pipes.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since it will become that exhaust air pulsating interference arises

and it is hard to be discharged scharged in one path, the exhaust gas harged sequentially from each engine cylinder is discharged so that exhaust air pulsating interference may not be produced in theta mold exhaust pipe (dual exhaust pipe) of the shape of cross-section theta divided into two paths. Therefore, causing the fall of engine power is prevented (dual effectiveness). When theta mold exhaust pipe and theta mold exhaust pipe are connected, as indicated by the conventional, for example, Toyota, technical public presentation collection (the issue number 6386, date-of-issue October 31, 1996), or as shown in drawing 9, the downstream edge of the middle wall 21 of the upstream theta mold exhaust pipe 20 is made into the shape of Y character, and inserting the middle wall 31 of the downstream theta mold exhaust pipe 30 in a Y character-like part is indicated. Clearance S is between the down-stream edge of the shape of Y character of the middle wall 21 of the upstream theta mold exhaust pipe 20, and the middle wall 31 of the downstream theta mold exhaust pipe 20, and the middle wall 31 of the downstream theta mold exhaust pipe 30, and a motion of the middle walls 21 and 31, such as thermal expansion, can be absorbed by this clearance S.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the conventional structure, there is a possibility that the omission in a free passage of exhaust gas may arise through Clearance S. The exhaust gas discharged from the paths 20a and 20b of both in the upstream theta mold exhaust pipe 20 will enter by that cause into one path 30a of the downstream theta mold exhaust pipe 30, and dual effectiveness will be spoiled. The 1st purpose of this invention is to offer the joint for dual exhaust pipes which has an oscillating transfer cutoff function from an engine to an exhaust air system and which can prevent the omission in a free passage of exhaust gas, and can absorb the thermal expansion of the exhaust pipe by exhaust gas in the so-called joint for exhaust pipes. The 2nd purpose of this invention is to offer the joint for exhaust pipes whose heat-resistant dependability of inner bellows tubing improved in addition to the 1st purpose of the above.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention which attains the above-mentioned purpose is as follows.

- (1) The upper exhaust pipe with which the interior is divided into the 1st upper flueway and the 2nd upper flueway, Bellows tubing outside the shape of bellows equipped with Yamabe and a trough which connects the down-stream exhaust pipe with which the interior is divided into the 1st down-stream flueway and the 2nd down-stream flueway, It is arranged inside bellows tubing outside this. One side of the 1st upper flueway inside said upper exhaust pipe, and the 2nd upper flueway, inner bellows tubing of the shape of bellows equipped with Yamabe and a trough which connects one side of the 1st down-stream flueway inside said down-stream exhaust pipe, and the 2nd down-stream flueway since the becoming joint for dual exhaust pipes.
- (2) Said inner bellows tubing is joint for dual exhaust pipes given in (1) arranged in parallel to said outside bellows tubing.
- (3) Said inner bellows tubing is joint for dual exhaust pipes given in (1) arranged in the direction at which it crosses to said outside bellows tubing.
- (4) said -- outside -- bellows -- tubing -- bellows -- spiral -- forming -- having -- said -- inner

a shaft center — intersecting perpendicularly — a line — receiving — having inclined — a line — a top — outside — bellows — tubing — bellows — Yamabe — inner — bellows — tubing — bellows — a trough — being located — (— two —) — a publication — dual — an exhaust pipe — ** — joint

(5) Joint for dual exhaust pipes given in (2) with which core side approach of bellows tubing is made heavy-gage outside said inner bellows tubing to the part which is not a core side.

[0005] (1) at the joint for dual exhaust pipes of - (5) Inner bellows tubing which outside bellows tubing connected the upper exhaust pipe and the down-stream exhaust pipe, and has been arranged inside outside bellows tubing One side of the 1st upper flueway in an upper exhaust pipe, and the 2nd upper flueway, Since one side of the 1st down-stream flueway in a down-stream exhaust pipe and the 2nd down-stream flueway is connected The exhaust gas which flows out of another side of the 1st upper flueway in an upper exhaust pipe and the 2nd down-stream flueway goes only into another side of the 1st down-stream flueway in a down-stream exhaust pipe, and the 2nd down-stream flueway through between inner bellows tubing and outside bellows tubing, and it does not enter in other paths. The exhaust gas which flows out of one side of the 1st upper flueway in an upper exhaust pipe and the 2nd upper flueway goes only into one side of the 1st down-stream flueway in a down-stream exhaust pipe, and the 2nd down-stream flueway through the inside of inner bellows tubing, and does not enter in other paths, and the omission in a free passage of exhaust air does not produce it. Moreover, the thermal expansion of an upper exhaust pipe and a down-stream exhaust pipe is absorbable with bellows tubing and inner bellows tubing bellows-like outside. Since it is arranged in the direction in which inner bellows tubing which connects one side of one side of the 1st upper flueway in an upper exhaust pipe and the 2nd upper flueway, the 1st down-stream flueway in a down-stream exhaust pipe, and the 2nd down-stream flueway crosses at the joint for dual exhaust pipes of (3) to outside bellows tubing The exhaust gas which comes out from another side of the 1st upper flueway in an upper exhaust pipe and the 2nd upper flueway, and goes to another side of the 1st down-stream flueway in a down-stream exhaust pipe and the 2nd down-stream flueway flows between outside bellows tubing and inner Lowe's tubing with a surroundings lump around inner bellows tubing. Therefore, the temperature rise of a particular part by many pans to exhaust gas of the particular part of inner bellows tubing being carried out is controlled, and the heat-resistant dependability of inner bellows tubing improves. At the joint for dual exhaust pipes of (4), it is supposed that the bellows of inner bellows tubing arranged in parallel to outside bellows tubing and outside bellows tubing is spiral. Since Yamabe of outside bellows tubing and the trough of the bellows of inner bellows tubing are located in the line which inclined to the line which intersects perpendicularly with the shaft center of outside bellows tubing, the exhaust gas which flows between outside bellows tubing and inner bellows tubing draws a whorl, and becomes easy to flow, and it surroundings-lump-comes to be easy of exhaust gas on the whole outside of inner bellows tubing. Therefore, the temperature rise of a particular part by many pans to exhaust gas of the particular part of inner bellows tubing being carried out is controlled, and the heat-resistant dependability of bellows tubing improves. Sough more pans to exhaust gas of the see side approach of bellows tubing than the part which is not a core side are carried out at the joint for dual exhaust pipes of (5) outside inner bellows tubing arranged in parallel to outside bellows tubing, to the part which is not a core side since it is heavy-gage, heat-resistant dependability is improving.

[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Drawing 1 shows the outline of the exhaust pipe common to all examples, drawing 2 - drawing 4 show the 1st example of this invention, drawing 5 shows the 2nd example of this invention, <u>drawing 6</u> and <u>drawing 7</u> show the 3rd example of this invention, and drawing 8 R> 8 shows the 4th example of this invention. The same sign is given to the part with the structure which is common covering all the examples of this invention covering all examples. [0007] The joint for dual exhaust pipes common to all the examples of this invention is explained with reference to <u>drawing 1</u> - <u>drawing 4</u>. As shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>, a down-stream edge in all the examples of this invention with cross-section theta-like theta mold exhaust pipe 1st upper flueway 1a and the exhaust manifold 1 (upper exhaust pipe) by which the interior is divided into two paths of 2nd upper flueway 1b (henceforth, upstream flueways 1a and 1b), With cross-section theta-like theta mold exhaust pipe with which the middle wall 6 was established in the center of the interior, 1st down-stream flueway 2a and 2nd down-stream flueway 2b The case where the joint 3 for dual (theta mold) exhaust pipes is used between theta mold front pipes (down-stream exhaust pipe) 2 (drawing 4) with which the interior is divided into two paths of (following and down-stream flueway 2a, 2b) is taken for the example. The joint 3 for dual exhaust pipes can be used for other parts, for example, can be used for connection of theta mold front pipes. In drawing 1, an exhaust manifold may be applied to multiple cylinder engines other than a 4-cylinder, although the upper edge shows the case where it is attached in a 4-cylinder engine. For example, in the 4-cylinder located in a line in order of ** - **, engine firing order is the order of gas column number **, **, **, and **, when Branches 1A, 1B, 1C, and 1D are connected to gas column **, **, and **, at the down-stream edge of an exhaust manifold 1, 1B and 1C are open for free passage, and Branches 1A and 1D become two paths.

[0008] The joint 3 for dual exhaust pipes common to all the examples of this invention has the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 arranged inside the outside bellows tubing 5, and has double tubing structure.

[0009] The outside bellows tubing 5 is equipped with trough 5b between Yamabe 5a projected on the radial outside, and Yamabe 5a and Yamabe 5a, and connects the down-stream edge of an exhaust manifold 1, and theta mold front pipe 2. An arbitration configuration is sufficient as an ellipse, a circle, etc., and a cross-section configuration is decided in consideration of loading nature, workability, etc.

[0010] Bolt association of the 2nd attachment flange 10 by which weldbonding was carried out, and the 1st attachment flange 9 by which weldbonding was carried out to the down-stream edge of an exhaust manifold 1 is carried out, and the outside bellows tubing 5 and an exhaust manifold 1 are connected to the upstream edge of the outside bellows tubing 5. When the outside bellows tubing 5 and an exhaust manifold 1 are connected, one side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b in an

exhaust manifold 1 penetrated inside of the 2nd attachment flange 10 is prolonged in the outside BEROSU tubing 5.

[0011] theta mold front pipe 2 is inserted in the downstream of the outside bellows tubing 5, weldbonding of the lower limit of the outside bellows tubing 5 is carried out to the peripheral face of theta mold front pipe 2, and the outside bellows tubing 5 and theta mold front pipe 2 are connected to it.

[0012] The inner bellows tubing 4 is arranged inside the outside bellows tubing 5, as shown in drawing 3. It has trough 4b between Yamabe 4a projected on the radial outside, and Yamabe 4a and Yamabe 4a, and one side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b in an exhaust manifold 1 and one side of down-stream flueway 2a in theta mold front pipe 2 and 2b are connected. An arbitration configuration is sufficient as an ellipse, a circle, etc., and a cross-section configuration is decided in consideration of loading nature, workability, etc.

[0013] Fitting of one side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b which have extended in the outside bellows tubing 5 is carried out to the inner bellows tubing 4, and the inner bellows tubing 4 and one side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b are connected. In addition, the upper edge of the inner bellows tubing 4 may be joined to the 2nd attachment flange 10.

[0014] The inner bellows tubing 4 is inserted in one side of down-stream flueway 2a in theta mold front pipe 2, and 2b, weldbonding of one inlet-port edge of down-stream flueway 2a in theta mold front pipe 2 and 2b is carried out to the downstream peripheral face of the inner bellows tubing 4, and, as for the inner bellows tubing 4 and one side of down-stream flueway 2a and 2b, it is connected to it.

[0015] An operation of the above-mentioned structure is explained. In this invention example, the joint 3 for dual exhaust pipes is arranged between an exhaust manifold 1 and theta mold front pipe 2. An exhaust manifold 1 and theta mold front pipe 2 are connected by the outside bellows tubing 5. Since one side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b in an exhaust manifold 1 and one side of down-stream flueway 2a in theta mold front pipe 2 and 2b are connected by the inner bellows tubing 4 The exhaust gas which comes out from another side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b flows between the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 (the direction outside of a path of the inner bellows tubing 4 and the direction inside of a path of the outside bellows tubing 5), and goes only into another side of down-stream flueway 2a and 2b. The exhaust gas which comes out of one side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b in an exhaust manifold 1 flows the inside of the inner bellows tubing 4, and goes only into one side of down-stream flueway 2a and 2b. Therefore, it prevents the exhaust gas which comes out from another side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b not going into one side of down-stream flueway 2a and 2b, or not producing the omission in a free passage of the exhaust gas which comes out of one side of the upper flueways 1a and 1b going into another side of down-stream flueway 2a and 2b etc., and exhaust air pulsating interference arising. Therefore, the fall of engine power does not arise. Moreover, the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 are bellows-like, and can absorb the thermal expansion of the exhaust manifold 1 by the heat of exhaust gas, or theta mold front pipe

this invention, as shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, upper flueway 1b and down-stream nueway 2b which are connected by the inner bellows tubing 4 are in the location which separated spacing and countered, and the inner bellows tubing 4 is arranged in parallel to the outside bellows tubing 5. About an operation of the above-mentioned structure, the exhaust gas which flowed out of upper flueway 1a flows between the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4, and goes into down-stream flueway 2a. The exhaust gas which flowed out of upper flueway 1b flows only the inside of the inner bellows tubing 4, and goes into down-stream flueway 2b.

[0017] In the 2nd example of this invention, as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, lower upper flueway 1b, upper flueway 1b, and down-stream flueway 2a of the top in the location which does not counter are connected by the inner bellows tubing 4, and the inner bellows tubing 4 is arranged in the direction at which it crosses to the outside bellows tubing 5. About an operation of the above-mentioned structure, the exhaust gas which comes out of upper flueway 1a turns between the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 around the inner bellows tubing 4 toward down-stream flueway 2b, and as it is crowded, it flows. In the case of the 1st example, with the exhaust gas which flows between the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4, and the exhaust gas which flows the inside of the inner bellows tubing 4 Although the temperature of the core side approach of the bellows tubing 5 tends to rise from other parts outside the inner bellows tubing 4, since exhaust gas turns to the perimeter of the inner bellows tubing 4 and flows in the 2nd example of this invention, the bias of the temperature rise of inner bellows tubing is controlled, and the heat-resistant dependability of the inner bellows tubing 4 improves.

[0018] As are shown in the 1st example, and the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 are arranged in parallel and are further shown in drawing 6 in the 3rd example of this invention. The bellows of the outside bellows tubing 5 and the bellows of the inner bellows tubing 4 are formed spirally, and Yamabe 5a of the bellows of the outside bellows tubing 5 and trough 4b of the bellows of the inner bellows tubing 4 are located on two or more lines L which inclined at an angle of predetermined to the line which intersects perpendicularly with the shaft center of the outside bellows tubing 5. About an operation of the above-mentioned structure, since the gas stream component which flows along with the spiral sulcus formed with the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 arises (refer to drawing 7), the flowing exhaust gas surroundings-lump-comes to be easy of between the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 around the inner bellows tubing 4. Therefore, the bias of the temperature of the inner bellows tubing 4 is controlled, and the heat-resistant dependability of the inner bellows tubing 4 improves.

[0019] In the 4th example of this invention, as are shown in the 1st example, and the inner bellows tubing 4 is arranged in parallel to the outside bellows tubing 5 and is further shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, core side approach of the bellows tubing 5 is made heavy-gage to the part which is not a core side outside the inner bellows tubing 4. About an operation of the above-mentioned structure, the outside bellows tubing 5 and the inner bellows tubing 4 are arranged in parallel, and the exhaust gas which comes out of upper flueway 1a flows between the outside bellows tubing 5 and the

rinner bellows tubing 4 toward —stream flueway 2a. Therefore, comparative the part which is not core side slippage, many pans to exhaust gas of the core side approach of bellows tubing are carried out outside inner bellows tubing. However, outside the inner bellows tubing 4, since core side approach of the bellows tubing 5 is made heavy-gage to the part which is not a core side, its heat-resistant dependability of the inner bellows tubing 4 improves.

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention] According to the joint structure of the dual exhaust pipe of claim 1 claim 5, the exhaust gas which flows out of another side of the 1st upper flueway of an upper exhaust pipe and the 2nd upper flueway arrives at another side of the 1st down-stream flueway of a down-stream exhaust pipe, and the 2nd down-stream flueway through between outside bellows tubing and inner bellows tubing. Since the exhaust gas which flows out of another side of the 1st upper flueway of an upper exhaust pipe and the 2nd flueway arrives at another side of the "1st down-stream flueway of a down-stream exhaust pipe, and the 2nd down-stream flueway" through the inside of inner bellows tubing, the omission in a free passage does not produce it. Moreover, since outside bellows tubing and inner bellows tubing are bellows-like, the thermal expansion of an upper exhaust pipe and a down-stream exhaust pipe is absorbable. According to the joint structure of the dual exhaust pipe of claim 3, since inner bellows tubing is arranged in the direction at which it crosses to outside bellows tubing, exhaust gas surroundings-lump-comes to be easy of tubing around inner bellows tubing, it can suppress the bias of the temperature rise of inner bellows tubing, and its heat-resistant dependability of inner bellows tubing improves. Since exhaust gas flows along with the spiral sulcus formed with outside bellows tubing and inner bellows tubing according to the joint structure of the dual exhaust pipe of claim 4, exhaust gas surroundings-lump-comes to be easy around inner bellows tubing, the bias of the temperature rise of inner bellows tubing can be suppressed, and the heat-resistant dependability of inner bellows tubing improves. According to the joint structure of the dual exhaust pipe of claim 5, since the central approach side of inner bellows tubing is made heavy-gage, the heat-resistant dependability of inner bellows tubing improves.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the schematic diagram of the whole exhaust pipe common to all examples.

[Drawing 2] It is the sectional view of the joint for dual exhaust pipes of the 1st example of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the A-A line sectional view of drawing 2.

[Drawing 4] It is the B-B line sectional view of drawing 2.

[Drawing 5] It is the sectional view of the joint for dual exhaust pipes of the 2nd example of this invention.

[Drawing 6] It is the sectional view of the joint for dual exhaust pipes of the 3rd example of this invention.

•[Drawing 7] It is the C-C line onal view of drawing 6.

[Drawing 8] It is the sectional view of the joint for dual exhaust pipes of the 4th example of this invention.

[Drawing 9] It is the sectional view of the connection part of the conventional dual exhaust pipe.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 EKIZOSUTOMANIHORUDO (Upper Exhaust Pipe)
- 1a The 1st upper flueway
- 1b The 2nd upper flueway
- 2 Theta Mold Front Pipe (Down-stream Exhaust Pipe)
- 2a The 1st down-stream flueway
- 2b The 2nd down-stream flueway
- 3 Joint for Dual Exhaust Pipes
- 4 Inner Bellows Tubing
- 5 Outside Bellows Tubing

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